

## ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Evasion, Survival, and Escape," "Individual Protective Measures," "Entanglements," and "Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Defense." Pages 6-4 through 9-5.

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Learning Objective: Denote principles and techniques of survival for individuals or group leaders during evasion.

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- 5-1. If you find yourself isolated behind enemy lines, the letters of what keyword tell you what to do?
1. E-V-A-S-I-O-N
  2. E-S-C-A-P-E
  3. S-U-R-V-I-V-A-L
  4. K-O-C-O-A
- 5-2. When sizing up the situation after finding yourself isolated behind enemy lines, what three factors should you consider?
1. Escape routes, weather, and water
  2. Yourself, the enemy, and the weather
  3. The enemy, water, and escape routes
  4. The country, yourself, and the enemy
- 5-3. After being cut off from your troops, you get to a safe, comfortable place where you have time to think and look things over. What should be your first action?
1. Try to contact your group leader
  2. Start writing a diary
  3. Form a plan of survival
  4. Prepare to defend your position
- 5-4. Which of the following feelings is natural and provides an extra shot of energy when you need it?
1. Loneliness
  2. Fear
  3. Hunger
  4. Eagerness
- 5-5. Isolated within enemy territory, you need something that is not handy. Which of the following actions should you take?
1. Learn basic skills
  2. Seek and destroy
  3. Improvise
  4. Act like a native
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- Learning Objective: Identify requirements and responsibilities of a group leader while he or his group are isolated behind enemy lines.
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- 5-6. As the leader of a group evading capture while attempting to return to friendly forces, you should take which of the following actions to keep the group organized?
1. Ensure the group is kept well-informed
  2. Change the evasion plan from day to day
  3. Assign tasks to individuals based on expediency

5-7. In making decisions for an evasion group, which, if any, of the following actions should be taken by the group leader?

1. Ignore advice volunteered by other members of the group
2. Ask for information and advice from other members of the group
3. Offer two courses of action, then let the other members of the group decide which is better
4. None of the above

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Learning Objective: Specify survival techniques to be used while evading the enemy.

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5-8. To maintain efficiency, you need, as a minimum, what amount of water each day?

1. 1 pint
2. 2 quarts
3. 1 quart
4. 1 gallon

5-9. The water table is closest to the surface in which of the following places?

1. Lands overlooking river valleys
2. Rock-covered hilltops
3. Low-lying forests
4. Large, open fields

5-10. To obtain drinking water from the seashore, you should dig holes in the sand approximately what distance above the high-tide mark at low tide?

1. 100 yards
2. 200 yards
3. 100 feet
4. 50 feet

5-11. What is the proper method for extracting water from a growing vine?

1. Cut the vine in 24- to 36-inch lengths, remove the outer covering, then suck out the water
2. Cut a deep notch high on the vine, cut the vine off close to the ground, then let the water drip into your mouth or a container
3. Cut the vine in short sections and beat them with a rock over a pan to catch the water
4. Remove the outer covering of the vine, cut the inner pulp in short sections, then chew the sections

5-12. After estimating that you will be on your own for 30 days, you should plan to budget your food supply in which of the following ways?

1. One half for the first 15 days and one half for the last 15 days
2. Two thirds for the first 15 days and one third for the last 15 days
3. Three fourths for the first 15 days and one fourth for the last 15 days
4. One third for the first 10 days and two-thirds for the last 20 days

5-13. Nuts and seeds provide what nutrient that the human body requires to function efficiently?

1. Calcium
2. Protein
3. Phosphate
4. Minerals

5-14. What type of fowl is easier to pluck dry, rather than after being scalded?

1. An eagle
2. A duck
3. A buzzard
4. A pheasant

- 5-15. What type of food is considered safest for eating?
1. Shrimp
  2. Crabs
  3. Eggs
  4. Shellfish
- 5-16. To increase the heat retention of a baking pit, you should line it with which of the following materials?
1. Charcoal
  2. Leaves
  3. Dirt
  4. Stones
- 5-17. What are the ideal dimensions of a smoking pit?
1. 1 foot wide and 2 feet deep
  2. 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep
  3. 1/2 yard wide and 1 yard deep
  4. 1 yard wide and 1 yard deep
- 5-18. You can determine whether a plant growing in the tropics is edible . by
1. tasting it
  2. noticing whether wild animals eat it
  3. examining the leaves
  4. smelling it

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Learning Objective: Stipulate ways to plan for a successful escape and the actions required to aid you in maintaining your health.

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- 5-19. If captured, you should begin planning your escape at which of the following times?
1. After arriving at the POW camp
  2. 2 days after being captured
  3. 5 days after being captured so you have time to observe the enemy's habits
  4. Immediately after being captured

- 5-20. After being captured, when, if ever, is the best time for you to try and escape?
1. During the first week of capture
  2. Approximately 2 weeks after capture
  3. As soon as possible
  4. Never
- 5-21. After you have escaped, what is the best time to arrive at friendly lines?
1. Dusk
  2. Dawn
  3. Midnight
  4. Noon
- 5-22. To keep your cache of escape material from being noticed and taken away while in a POW camp, you should hide it in which of the following locations?
1. In your locker
  2. In your pockets or clothing
  3. In a hole in the ground or under the floor of your room
- 5-23. What is a good way to persuade your captors to provide you with laundry service and a bath?
1. Tell the guards that you are infested with lice
  2. Complain to the guards that you intend to write the International Red Cross if they do not grant your request
  3. Tell the guards that you will cooperate with them if they provide soap and water

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Learning Objective: Specify principles of cover and concealment and their application in construction of a fighting emplacement.

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5-24. Which of the following positions can protect you against flat trajectory fire?

1. Reverse slopes
2. Ravines and hollows
3. Fighting emplacements
4. Each of the above

5-25. Which of the following locations can be an excellent combat position?

1. One with maximum cover only
2. One with maximum concealment only
3. One with maximum cover and concealment

5-26. As a means of covering and concealing most of your head and body while occupying a temporary battlefield position, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Maintain a high profile
2. Choose a position close to a river
3. Observe the enemy and keep silent
4. Observe and fire around the sides of objects

5-27. What is the first principle of concealment?

1. Keep low
2. Move only when necessary
3. Expose nothing that shines
4. Use all available concealment

5-28. A fresh soil parapet or ridge around a fighting emplacement should have what approximate dimensions?

1. 1 foot high and 3 feet wide
2. 2 feet high and 4 feet wide
3. 6 inches high and 3 feet wide
4. 6 inches high and 4 feet wide

5-29. What is the simplest type of dug-in emplacement?

1. A camouflaged fighting hole
2. A skirmisher's trench
3. A cut-timber revetment
4. A cave hole

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Learning Objective: Specify the principles of camouflage and some methods of camouflaging a temporary battlefield position, yourself, your equipment, buildings, and supply points.

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5-30. What is the purpose of camouflaging?

1. To keep the enemy from seeing you, your position, or your equipment
2. To keep the enemy from firing on you or your position
3. To afford protection against small-arms fire
4. To afford protection against the effects of aerial bombs

5-31. The web equipment of your 782 gear has faded and no camouflage paint is available. In which, if any, of the following ways should you camouflage your equipment using mud?

1. Make irregular patterns that blend with the terrain around you
2. Make regular patterns that contrast with the terrain around you
3. Spray a thin layer of mud evenly over all your equipment
4. None of the above

5-32. Which of the following practices is recommended for applying loam and light green face paint?

1. Paint shiny areas with loam and shadow areas with light green paint
2. Paint shiny areas with light green paint and shadow areas with loam
3. Paint hands with light green paint and wrists with loam

5-33. Which of the following materials should NOT be substituted for face paint unless the medical officer approves its use?

1. Lampblack
2. Burnt cork
3. Charcoal
4. Mud

5-34. When netting is used to camouflage a building, it should be placed over the whole building when the roof is steeper than how many degrees?

1. 10°
2. 20°
3. 30°
4. 40°

5-35. Which of the following methods aids in maintaining the camouflage discipline at supply points?

1. Maximum alteration of the terrain
2. Minimum of changes in the appearance of the terrain
3. Control of debris
4. Both 2 and 3 above

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Learning Objective: Identify design features of wire entanglements and recognize their construction and handling procedures.

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5-36. Barbed wire entanglements are designed to slow the movement of (a) what type of troops with (b) what type of obstacle?

1. (a) Airborne (b) natural
2. (a) Infantry (b) natural
3. (a) Airborne (b) artificial
4. (a) Infantry (b) artificial

5-37. What are the three classifications of barbed wire?

1. Tactical, protective, and supplementary
2. Protective, fixed, and supplementary
3. Portable, protective, and tactical
4. Tactical, protective, and fixed

5-38. Portable barbed wire entanglements are used for which of the following reasons?

1. For temporarily closing gaps in lanes
2. To permit assembly in rear areas
3. For rapid installation in forward positions
4. Each of the above

5-39. Antipersonnel obstacles should be positioned to allow for which of the following actions?

1. Adequate surveillance by day
2. Adequate surveillance by night
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Throwing of hand grenades

5-40. You should take which of the following safety precautions while handling barbed wire?

1. Wear standard combat gear
2. Wear standard barbed wire gauntlets
3. Wear heavy leather gloves
4. Either 2 or 3 above, depending on availability or preference

5-41. For field users, which of the following characteristics of barbed-steel tape are the most significant?

1. Width and thickness
2. Weight and interval between barbs
3. Width of barb and breaking load
4. Weight and breaking load

- 5-42. What type of barbed-steel tape is the most effective?
1. Single apron
  2. Double apron
  3. Triple apron
- 5-43. What is the major disadvantage of barbed-steel tape?
1. It requires a dispenser for installation
  2. It can be seen by the enemy
  3. Its breaking strength
  4. It is not recoverable for reuse
- 5-44. You can increase the effectiveness of the standard double-apron fence by taking which of the following steps?
1. Make the top wire knee-high
  2. Raise the top wire to preclude stepping over it
  3. Place low wires 4 inches above the ground
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 5-45. What is the major advantage of concertina wire?
1. It can be used repeatedly
  2. It is much harder to cut
  3. It is sold commercially
  4. Each of the above
- 5-46. When expanded, barbed-tape concertina comes in what lengths?
1. 25 feet
  2. 50 feet
  3. 75 feet
  4. 100 feet
- 5-47. When installing barbed wire, you should tighten it in which of the following ways?
1. Rack it with a driftpin or short stick
  2. Use the M16 bayonet
  3. Assign two men to pull on the top strand
  4. Attach the wire to a truck and pull slowly
- 5-48. What step is accomplished in phase one of installing a four-strand cattle fence?
1. Unrolling the wire
  2. Laying out and installing the pickets and the wire
  3. Tightening the wire
  4. Installing the bottom fence wire
- 5-49. As an obstacle, the triple-standard concertina fence is better than which of the following other fences ?
1. Single concertina
  2. Double concertina
  3. Double apron
  4. Triple apron
- 5-50. You should use a knife rest with barbed wire for which of the following types of barriers?
1. Permanent
  2. Movable
  3. Semipermanent
  4. Unsecured
- 5-51. Trip wires should be placed about how many feet from the FEBA?
1. 18 to 48
  2. 31 to 89
  3. 48 to 81
  4. 98 to 131
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- Learning Objective: Describe the effects of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons.
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- 5-52. Chemical agents can be used to produce temporary incapacitation.
1. True
  2. False
- 5-53. Of the following CBR weapons, which one is NOT a type of chemical antipersonnel agent?
1. Casualty
  2. Incapacitating
  3. Incendiary
  4. Harassing

- 5-54. Of the following chemical agents, which one is the most effective and lethal?
1. Blood
  2. Choking
  3. Blister
  4. Nerve
- 5-55. What type of chemical agent interferes with mental processes that control body functions?
1. Harassing
  2. Cumulative nerve
  3. Nonlethal incapacitating
  4. Nontoxic blister
- 5-56. What method of transmission is the most efficient for delivering biological agents?
1. Contamination
  2. Animals
  3. Insects
  4. Aerosols
- 5-57. The effects of a nuclear explosion are divided into what categories?
1. Direct, indirect, and heat
  2. Blast, heat, and nuclear radiation
  3. Primary and secondary
  4. Primary radiation and nuclear radiation
- 5-58. Secondary blast injuries from nuclear weapons can be caused by which of the following forces?
1. Flying debris
  2. Blinding light
  3. Air shock wave
  4. Each of the above
- 5-59. Permanent damage to your eyes can occur from thermal radiation at a distance of how many miles from a large-yield nuclear weapon?
1. 10
  2. 20
  3. 30
  4. 40
- 5-60. What type of nuclear radiation has little penetrating power?
1. Alpha
  2. Beta
  3. Neutron
  4. Gamma
- 5-61. You can avoid internal contamination from radiation by which, in any, of the following means?
1. Use a concrete bunker
  2. Wear battle dress
  3. Wear a protective mask
  4. None of the above
- 5-62. Exposure to a nerve agent is indicated by which of the following symptoms?
1. Irritation to the throat
  2. Tightness of the chest
  3. The eyes feel gritty
  4. Intense itching
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- Learning Objective: Recognize the symptoms and effects of CBR agents.
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- 5-63. Burns from mustard vapor are most severe in which of the following body areas?
1. Moist
  2. Ear
  3. scalp
  4. Exposed skin only
- 5-64. The severity of the symptoms produced by blood agents depends on what factor(s)?
1. Concentration of the agent only
  2. Duration of exposure only
  3. Concentration of the agent and duration of exposure

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-65 THROUGH 5-68, SELECT THE AGENT FROM COLUMN B THAT CAUSES SYMPTOMS SPECIFIED IN COLUMN A. THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

<u>A. Symptoms</u>	<u>B. Agents</u>
5-65. Pepperlike burning of the eyes, nose, and air passages, followed by flow of tears and repeated coughing and sneezing	1. Blister 2. Choking 3. Vomiting
5-66. Eyes water, feel gritty, become sore and bloodshot; eye-lids become red and swollen	
5-67. Deep breathing, violent convulsions within 20 to 30 seconds; breathing stops in 1 minute	
5-68. Dryness of the throat, coughing, choking, tightness across the chest, nausea, and smarting and watering of the eyes	

5-69. The tear agent CS causes incapacitation within how many seconds?

1. 1 to 2
2. 20 to 60
3. 3 to 8
4. 10 to 20

5-70. A CBR victim that appears drunk is suffering from what type of agent?

1. Choking
2. Nerve
3. Incapacitating
4. Vomiting